



CELLULAR BIOTECHNOLOGY  
EDUCATION AND OUTREACH  
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# NASA CELLULAR BIOTECHNOLOGY WORD SEARCH

*Intermediate*

BIOTECHNOLOGY

BRAIN

CANCER

CARTILAGE

CELL

CYTOPLASM

DNA

HEART

KIDNEY

LUNG

MICROGRAVITY

NUCLEUS

RNA

TISSUE

P	M	D	Z	C	F	C	P	X	A	C	T	B	O	K	W	B	D	S	E	P	H	A	H	J	V	M	P
O	D	S	T	H	U	I	K	E	U	Q	X	I	O	I	H	R	H	U	O	B	G	E	F	P	S	N	P
G	C	O	A	I	N	X	M	R	T	U	L	O	S	G	O	A	A	E	A	A	A	A	M	B	D	Z	Q
G	E	G	A	L	I	T	R	A	C	D	H	T	P	S	A	I	N	L	V	R	K	I	Q	K	E	X	G
B	D	K	M	F	P	K	I	D	N	E	Y	E	V	N	U	N	D	C	T	K	C	L	P	X	S	Z	F
	L	L	E	C	E	O	R	U	Q	W	B	C	R	F	H	E	G	U	C	R	U	S	R	V	S	N	
Y	K	S	J	F	E	T	B	R	V	B	H	H	G	C	X	F	N	O	H	B	O	L	X	M	N		
N	C	O	E	C	W	F	Y	A	O	T	N	O	Z	N	H	G	G	U	G	F	D	G	S	L	Y		
A	G	Z	N	E	K	J	C	C	X	J	O	M	B	C	O	R	N	D	Q	X	A	I	C	W			
J	M	C	A	M	Q	M	N	I	C	I	K	L	R	J	Y	A	W	S	F	V	D	I	E	M	N		
H	G	C	Q	A	R	Z	C	U	C	O	Y	O	S	A	V	A	I	M	E	L	H	B	K	F	B		
N	G	R	U	J	X	V	U	H	S	P	X	G	V	I	N	F	H	I	O	Y	Y	C	B	C	T	Y	
N	G	N	E	J	H	N	Z	O	G	L	Z	Y	T	D	U	A	T	P	N	E	T	M	G	V	O	Q	
Q	N	B	U	C	D	W	Q	N	T	W	P	Y	W	X	X	J	K	A	M	U	V	A	Y	Q	C	T	
Z	E	X	J	L	C	U	P	B	Z	L	X	P	M	B	Y	A	O	V	X	N	G	Q	Z	Z	X	T	

grades 8-12th

# NASA CELLULAR BIOTECHNOLOGY

<b>Biotechnology</b> (bī'ō-tĕk-nŏl'ə-jē)
Any technique that uses living organisms, or their parts, to make or modify products, to improve plants and animals, or to develop microorganisms for specific use.
<b>Brain</b> (brān)
One of the two components of the central nervous system, the brain is the center of thought and emotion. It is responsible for the coordination and control of bodily activities and the interpretation of information from the senses (seeing, hearing, touching, smelling, and tasting).
<b>Cancer</b> (kǎn'sər)
A syndrome that involves the uncontrolled and abnormal division of cells. Cancer cells can invade nearby tissue and can spread through the bloodstream and lymphatic system to other parts of the body.
<b>Cartilage</b> (kār'tl-ij)
Cartilage is the material that covers the bones. It is also one of the materials out of which the ears, the nose, and the trachea are made.
<b>Cell</b> (sĕl)
A cell is the smallest self-functioning unit found in living organisms. Each cell is enclosed by an outer membrane or wall and contains genetic material (DNA) and other parts to carry out its life functions.
<b>Cytoplasm</b> (sī'tə-plăz'am)
The watery part of a cell that surrounds the cell nucleus.
<b>DNA</b>
The material inside the nucleus of cells that carries genetic information. The scientific name for DNA is deoxyribonucleic acid.

# WORD SEARCH - DEFINITIONS

<b>Heart</b> (härt)
The four-chambered, muscular organ found behind the breastbone and between the lungs. Blood enters the right half of the heart and is pumped into the lungs to obtain oxygen. Oxygen-rich blood returns from the lungs into the left side of the heart where it is pumped out to the rest of the body.
<b>Kidney</b> (kĭd'nē)
One of the two bean-shaped organs located on both sides of the spine, just above the waist. They rid the body of waste materials and maintain fluid balance through the production of urine.
<b>Lung</b> (lŭng)
One of two respiratory organs that supplies oxygen to the blood and removes carbon dioxide.
<b>Microgravity</b> (mī'krō-grăv'ī-tē)
Microgravity is a term commonly applied to a condition of free-fall within a gravitational field in which the apparent weight of an object is reduced compared to its weight at rest on Earth.
<b>Nucleus</b> (nŭ'klĕ-əs)
A large, membrane-bound structure within a living cell, containing the cell's hereditary material.
<b>RNA</b>
Ribonucleic acid (RNA) is a similar molecule to DNA but with a slightly different structure. RNA carries the genetic information from DNA to those parts of the cell where proteins are made.
<b>Tissue</b> (tĭ-shŭ)
A group or layer of cells that together perform specific functions, such as skin cells or kidney cells.